

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JUNE 11.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.47c.; Per Ton, \$69.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 8s 3d; Per Ton, \$74.60.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TURNING ON THE WATER AT KOHALA LURLINE LEADING WITH LA PALOMA RIGHT BEHIND



COLONEL AND MRS. SAMUEL PARKER, PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE KOHALA DITCH

President Roosevelt's Promise to Help the Small Farm Movement Conveyed by Secretary Atkinson in an Impressive Speech.

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

KOHALA, June 11.—In the heart of the Kohala Gulch, at the end of an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the sea, the great Kohala ditch was opened today with impressive ceremonies. Planters and farmers from all the surrounding country and many Honolulu people assembled to hear speeches by Abram Lewis, J. T. McCrossen, Eben Low, Land Commissioner Pratt, John Baker and Territorial Secretary Atkinson, who made the chief address of the day, as follows:

Fellow Citizens: Nothing that I can recall in my lifetime has ever afforded me more genuine pleasure than to stand here today at the opening of this great Kohala ditch, and I only wonder that such a work was not undertaken years ago. But capital is always timid and it needs the force of conviction in honest enterprise to join capital with labor that good may result. One success that we celebrate today has been mainly brought about by the foresight and co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mr. McCrossen, Mr. John Hind and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, that great engineer who has done so much to develop and expand the natural fertility of the soil of the islands of Hawaii. Man, in gathering the water here, sends it sparkling down upon the fields, to carry life to the plants and to make the waste places blossom. It is a great industrial work that has been accomplished in the construction of the Kohala ditch. It is a wonderful demonstration of what is possible in the exact science of engineering. It is an instance of the outlay of capital that much more good any come than the work has cost.

The opening up of this ditch marks a new industrial era for our people. It is an event that is in some ways the most remarkable that has yet occurred in these islands. You, who know the lands that are to be watered, appreciate this. It is always a notable achievement, when the land and the water are brought together, because it means more homes and better homes for our people. Everywhere in our broad land this fact is more and more acutely realized. Only last month, on May 17, President Roosevelt wrote to me and said:

"I will help you in every way in your purpose to try to secure a white population of actual land tillers who are small land owners." (Applause.)

In no way can this be better done than by the union of land and water. Because the value of irrigation in agriculture has been recognized by the nation, the arid states of the west are becoming busy centers of population. The great American desert is a thing of the past. The highlands of Kansas have been changed from dry pastures to fertile farms. Colorado is a land of corn and wheat. The sage brush plains of Nevada have become rich cattle pastures. Even the hot deserts of Arizona and Southern California are lands of fruit, of corn, and wine and

across the Colorado river to divert the waters of a mighty stream to the fertilization of sandy wastes. It is building great dams in Arizona to conserve the waters that fall in the hills. Here in Hawaii we are following the same lines. We have long irrigated some of our lands, producing the richest crops of sugar cane that are grown under the sun. We have done by private enterprise and private capital what the government is doing in a larger way on the mainland. The government is reclaiming its lands, as we are independently developing our own in Hawaii. This Kohala ditch is the largest enterprise of the kind so far undertaken here. But who shall say that it will be the last? The lands of Kohala will now be irrigated, and next will come the ditches in Hamakua carrying God's pure liquid to other parched fields that are waiting to pour forth their riches into the lap of man.

These waters that have hitherto gone to waste, rushing down the mountain side into the sea, will now be saved for the purposes intended by the Almighty. They will be used for household purposes in the homes already built. They will help to build more homes. They will enrich the kuleanas and homesteads, whose owners are struggling for a livelihood. They will aid in the development of more small farms when intending settlers see that the lands can be made productive with constant supplies of water assured them. They will add to the fertility of our larger farms, our sugar plantations, which have so often suffered from a lack of water in dry seasons, but whose owners will now feel more content, knowing that the labor of today will not be lost in the drought of tomorrow. As the small farms increase and multiply through the energy and enterprise of white settlers, so let us hope, there will be more employment offered to white settlers on the large farms.

The one will aid the other. Both will create a demand for our own products and those from the mainland, tending to increase the business of the merchants and expand our towns and villages both in size and value. Let us pay good heed to the words of President Roosevelt who, exactly four weeks ago today, wrote to us:

"I will help you in every way in your purpose to try to secure a white population of actual land tillers who are small land owners."

My friends, we have met to note the completion of a great work. The task is done, and well done. The waters sparkle in the distance, rushing ever downward to the sea, whence the hand of God will raise them again to fall once more upon yonder lofty mountain summits, and to be gathered yet again into this artery of life which we have seen opened upon this island. The process will go on, as long as the world stands—so long as the sun shines and the rivers run. (Prolonged cheering.)

At the conclusion of Secretary Atkinson's address, Mrs. Campbell Parker, taking a decorated bottle of champagne, broke it on a gate in the ditch, at the same time pressing a lever which turned the water from the spillway into the ditch. Twenty million

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LANGUAGE TEST STILL DANGEROUS

Two Immigration Bills Before Congress, One of Which Makes No Distinctions in Favor of This Territory.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The passage by the Senate Wednesday of the Dillingham immigration bill carried very unexpectedly an educational clause. To the surprise of everybody, Senator Lodge offered his amendment, which he has had before every Congress since Cleveland was President the second time. He did not debate it; neither did other Senators, except that Mr. Simmons of North Carolina discussed in a set speech an educational amendment of his own. Heretofore there has always been opposition from steamship and other transportation companies, which has made it impossible to have the educational test put on in the Senate.

However, Mr. Lodge's amendment slipped through without a dissenting voice and the bill has now gone to the House. President Cleveland once vetoed an immigration bill because of this Lodge amendment. The provisions of the amendment on the present bill read as follows:

"All persons over 16 years of age and physically capable of reading who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age, and his parents or grandparents over 50 years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not."

"That for the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small type. Each immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on a slip in such language. No two immigrants listed on the same manifest shall be tested with the same slip. An immigrant failing to read as above provided shall not be admitted, but shall be returned to the country from whence he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him; Provided, That all persons, whether able to read the English language or some other language or not

able to do so, who shall enter the United States except at the seaports thereof, or at such other place or places as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may from time to time designate, shall be adjudged to have entered the country unlawfully and shall be deported as by law provided."

There is an immigration bill pending in the House with a similar educational clause, but it does not apply to the insular possessions, such as Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Speaker Cannon is known to be opposed to the House bill because of its drastic provisions. The House a few days ago by a record vote refused to consider this bill. What the fate of the Dillingham bill will be at that end of the Capitol, however, is another question. As it is getting late in the session, the chances of its being passed grow less daily, but undoubtedly the question, which is so vital to Hawaii, must be met some time this session. Should the Lodge amendment go through the House without any exemption of the insular territories, it would seriously embarrass the project for bringing immigrants from the Azores.

Probably there is no serious danger for Hawaii in the amendment, because the disposition of the Senate will be towards leniency. The House Committee on Immigration is disposed to stand for its provision exempting the Hawaiian and other islands. It is probably a fair statement that the situation only requires careful watching and earnest representations as to what the result would be upon Hawaii. Judge F. M. Hatch is already doing all that. It is not believed that he will have any great difficulty in keeping the case well in hand. There will be influential senators to help him, when the bill gets before the Senate Committee on Immigration again, or before its conferees. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the immigration committee, is likely to be friendly toward Hawaii in bringing about a modification of the Lodge amendment.

The passage without objection of such a clause simply demonstrates how things have changed with the Senate. In the face of the radical demands all over the country, no senator nowadays dares stand up and oppose in the open what that would apparently be to the detriment of big transportation companies. Then the great influx of immigrants during the past year has influenced sentiment in favor of putting up the bars a little higher.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

The refunding bill also passed the Senate Wednesday. It was called up by Senator Foraker, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands, and went through without debate. Mr. Foraker

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Yachts Seen Ten Miles Off San Diego--Compromise Statehood Bill--Insurance Magnates Indicted--Delaware Senatorship.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN DIEGO, June 12.—Ten miles out the Lurline is leading in the transpacific race with La Paloma second.

The San Diego dateline recurs in the above dispatch but it may simply mean that the yachts, which would have to pass that port in sailing from San Pedro, had been observed from there.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 12.—Wm. Jennings Bryan is scheduled to deliver the address at the American celebration in this city of the 4th of July.

A STATEHOOD COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Republicans have agreed upon the Carter compromise Statehood bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State and providing for elections in Arizona and New Mexico to ascertain whether they desire consolidation.

LIFE INSURANCE MEN INDICTED.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Walter Gillette and Robert Granniss, former vice presidents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, have been indicted for filing false statements about the affairs of the company and for forgery.

RUSSIA YIELDS IN KOREA.

TOKIO, June 12.—Russia has consented to receive the exequaturs of Japan for her consuls in Korea.

ELECTROCUTION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 12.—Tucker, the murderer, has been electrocuted.

NOTHING FOR ADDICKS.

DOVER, Del., June 12.—The Republican caucus has nominated Henry Dupont for Senator.

WRECKED ON HUMBOLDT BAR.

EUREKA, Cal., June 12.—The gasoline schooner Corinthian, is fast on the bar. Nine men are probably doomed.

THOUGHT PINWHEELS CAUSED A FIRE

A Chinaman living in Desha lane was celebrating Kamehameha Day last evening by discharging fireworks and setting off pinwheels. Someone thought his place was on fire and turned in an alarm from box 54, corner of King and Liliha. The Central and Palama fire companies responded, but, of course, found nothing to extinguish. A little later someone else thought he would take a turn at sending in an alarm, but had only started when he was stopped.

HE THREATENED THE LONGWORTHS

NEW YORK, June 2.—Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth sailed for England today on the steamer St. Louis.

Just before the Longworths sailed some excitement was caused on the American line pier by a drunken Italian declaring that he was an anarchist and that he intended to throw a bomb at the Longworths. By the time a police squad arrived the Italian had disappeared. The incident caused some stir for a time. It was believed that the drunken man's talk was due merely to his condition.

The American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Co. has completed a large number of temporary warehouses in San Francisco's burned business district.

THE KOREA TIED UP BY THE STRIKE

H. Hackfeld & Co., received a cablegram from General Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, San Francisco, yesterday, as follows:

"ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKE OUTWARD PASSENGER BUSINESS SUSPENDED. KOREA AND SUBSEQUENT VESSELS INDEFINITELY POSTPONED PENDING SETTLEMENT."

"NO DELAY INWARD PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT."

"WILL ADVISE BY TELEGRAPH SOON AS SETTLED."

The above dispatch indicates that not only the Korea, but the Coptic and America Maru will be affected. Of course, Honolulu is interested more in the Korea, as far as freight and passengers are concerned, than in the Coptic and America Maru, as the latter two bring no passengers or freight to this port.

It is rumored that one reason for holding up the Korea by the strikers is the fact that Japanese were used in loading some of the freight into that vessel here on her last visit.

MACFARLANE GETS CUP.

Commodore Clarence Macfarlane of the Hawaii Yacht Club will be presented this evening with a very handsome loving cup by the owners of the bark S. C. Allen, as the result of the race between the schooner yacht La Paloma and the bark. The former won the contest by two hours over the course from Honolulu to San Francisco.—Chronicle.